

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

[No. 1926.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, a variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

142 hds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25.

LEWIS LANNAY,
[Of the House of McCulloch and Lannay's,
Baltimore] at his Store, King-street, be-
tween Royal and Pitt-streets,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of Prints

From their manufactory, viz.

400 pieces 5-8 CALICOES.

400 do. 3-4 do.

100 do. 7-8 do.

100 do. 4-4 do.

490 Bed Covers, of different sizes.

150 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, do. do.

ALSO,

200 pieces Cambric Muslin, from 8-8

to 8-4.

300 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.

150 do. Rolls.

50 do. Irish Linen.

2 bales Emerties.

White and black (English) Silk Stock-

ings—

Which will be sold low for cash or accept-

ances in town.

May 21.

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—

Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

SPANISH HIDES,

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COF-
FEE, and St. Croix SUGAR.

Just received, for auctioneer's sale, from St.

Thomas—

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar.

20 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Said of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property,
and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of

business, to take care of a merchant mill.—

For such a one good wages will be given.—

For the person who wants, please apply to

Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Coffee-
House, in Alexandria, at twelve o'clock, on
MONDAY, 5th of June—

Three Lots of Ground, contain-
ing together about 20 acres, covered with a
small growth of wood, lying within about two
miles of the town, and adjoining a lot of John
Green's, near the Leesburg road. It will be
sold on a credit of six months, in such lots as
may suit those disposed to purchase. The
sale made under a deed of trust from John
Green to the subscribers for the benefit of his
creditors.

Cuthbert Powell, } Trustees.
George Slacum, }

May 20. [23] dlw 31wts

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE
BEARD to the subscriber, made for the pur-
pose of securing to Philip Darrell and El-
liott Muse, who became security for the
said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given
by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alex-
andria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel
James Wren's tavern, on THURSDAY,
the 11th day of June next, for ready mo-
ney,

All the Property mentioned in
the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben-
Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart,
and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horn-
ed Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five
Sheats.

Charles Little, Trustee.

May 9. dlw 11thJe

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by
Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county,
to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheel-
er, the payment of a certain sum of money
therein mentioned, I will offer at public auc-
tion, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of June
next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the
said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the
following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on

the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on

his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac

supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two

estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two es-
tates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in

the forenoon, and continue until all is sold,

or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy

the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be
sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alex-
andria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue
of a decree of the honorable the United States
Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for
the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months
credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land,

lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the
lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,
containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in

the county of Montgomery, on the waters of
Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the
Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of
Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960
acres.—Also,

One other Tract of Land, in

the county of Hampshire, in the state of Vir-
ginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and
by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482
acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by
the last will and testament of Robert Alexan-
der, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and
are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George
Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann, } Com.
George Deneale, }

Edmund I. Lee, }

May 26. d

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
Wm. Spear, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

Freight Wanted

FOR THE
SLOOP PATTY,
Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to
any eastern port; burthen about
eight hundred barrels.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,

The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100
tons Plaster Paris. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,

10 pipes fourth proof Cogniac
Brandy.

William Hodgson.

June 1.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

60,000 twenty-two inch shingles
10 tierces fresh rice
50 barrels tar, and 20 pork.

M. Miller.

June 1.

Exuma Salt—afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUT-

LER—per brig Martha,

3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—

which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

2000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

50 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

11 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 16.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

5 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-

4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Limes.

May 7.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaster Paris, on board the sch'r.
Agness, at Lawraon and Fowle's wharf, and
for sale by

Lawraon and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred
barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immedi-
ate application is made.

May 19.

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

By the Subscriber,

LEMONS in boxes.

Fresh Raisins in boxes or retail.

Fresh Tamarinds.

English Walnuts in barrels.

Cheshire, and single Gloucester Cheese.

1000 wt. excellent patent N. E. Cheese.

230 barrels well cured Shad and Her-

tings—and a quantity of nice Flax.

A. WILLIS.

June 2.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the Commons

adjoining Alexandria,

A HANDSOME dark bay HORSE, about
15 hands high, one of his hind feet
white, no other mark recollected—with a
switch tail. The above reward will be paid
if taken up and brought home, or Twenty
Dollars if stolen and the thief prosecuted to
conviction.

James Gulatt.

June 2.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different
qualities.

Bucellos and Carcavello Wine in quarter

casks.

Window Glass of different sizes.

Mould Candles of a superior quality in

small boxes.

Soft shelled Almonds in bags.

A quantity of patent Iron bolts & wash-

ers.

R. T. HOOD & Co.

June 1.

NOW RECEIVED,

12 tierces RICE,

AND ON HAND,

A few bales COTTON,

For Sale by

E. GILMAN.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman with a Child

about a year old. She is honest and sober,

and understands House-work, washing, iron-

ing and cooking well, and is a good spinner.

Apply to the Printer.

Wanted to Hire or Purchase,

A truly Negro Man,

To attend a Warehouse. Apply as above.

June 1.

PROPOSALS

Are invited in Boston, for publishing by sub-

scription,

ARROWSMITH'S,

MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven in-
ches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely en-
graved and printed on fine thick paper.—

Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dol-
lars, according to the mounting, coloring, var-
nishing, &c. &c.

* Subscriptions received by R. Gray,
Alexandria.

June 1.

Landing, at Merchants' Wharf,

From on board the ship John Andrew, the bo-

lince of her cargo of SALT—

Consisting of

About 5000 bushels Ground Allum, and 200

sacks staved.

ALSO,

30 crates Queens and blue edged Ware,

For Sale by

William Hodgson.

May 18.

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP

JOHN ANDREW,

Capt. MOORE

Burthen about 2300 barrels, nearly new.

For terms apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

May 14.

I have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

34 boxes, PRUNES,

16 half do. fresh and in good order.

William Hodgson.

May 14.

To Sell or Rent.

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also sev-
eral in the city of Washington. For terms ap-
ply to

Sarah Porter.

February 16.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

The proceedings of this day were extremely interesting, but are of too great a length to be detailed at present. Indeed that part of it which embraces the evidence given, are for obvious reasons improper to be published in this stage of the prosecution.

Mr. Hay commenced with stating that all hope of an arrangement with Colonel Burr's counsel to secure his person, and to avoid the impropriety of a public examination, was at an end. Colonel Burr would not consent to give bail on the charge of treason; and Mr. H. read a letter from his counsel to that effect. He should therefore proceed to an examination of the testimony. In doing this he should observe a chronological order; take the conspiracy at its earliest crisis, and introduce the events as they subsequently arose.

An interesting discussion took place up on the propriety of this arrangement. Mr. B's counsel protested against it. They contended that there were two things to be proved; 1st an overt act of a treasonable conspiracy; 2d that Col. Burr was connected with it. If the first wanted proof the last was nugatory. They contended therefore that the overt act ought first to be proved, before any other evidence was exhibited as to the intention of the PLAN.

The chief justice left the order of the evidence to the judgment of the attorney of the U. S.

Mr. Hay then offered Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit to be read, when a long discussion was entered into on the principles of evidence.

The chief justice said that the most proper course was first to introduce the evidence as to the overt act, and that General Wilkinson's affidavit was not at that time to be read.

Mr. Hay then called Peter Taylor, and Albright, the first was Blauverhaas, sett's gardener, the other had worked on his island. Of their testimony it is for the present improper to make any statement. They were succeeded by a letter partly in cypher and partly in German addressed to a person in N. Orleans; which Mr. John Brown, former secretary to General Marshall on his embassy to Paris, and Mr. Hubner, a most respectable German merchant of this city were sworn to interpret to the best of their abilities, this interpretation to be presented to the court to-morrow.

Mr. Hay then brought forward an affidavit of one Dubas a sergeant in the army of the United States. This affidavit was represented by the prosecution to be of the greatest importance; but was objected to by Mr. B's counsel on the ground of informality; the affidavit appeared on its face to be taken before one CENAS, who signed himself a magistrate of the town of Orleans. This signature was succeeded by Governor Claiborne's verification of the fact, on one day after the date of the certificate. But there was no caption to the affidavit, as "N. Orleans Sec't." nor any mention made at the foot of it of the place where it was taken.

A long argument ensued upon its admissibility, and the court adjourned without giving any opinion.

Thursday May 28.

Same judges present as yesterday.

The proceedings of yesterday were read. The grand jury appeared in court, and their names being called over, they were adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

Wm Duane, esq. appeared as a witness for the U. S.

Luther Martin, esq. appeared as counsel for Mr. Burr. He enquired of the court whether he should qualify?

Chief justice. It is the usual form; but it is not absolutely material. It may be dispensed with.

Mr. Martin. I did suppose so, and as I am unwilling to take up the time of the court—

The court then proceeded to the consideration of the point made yesterday, relative to Dubas' affidavit. A desultory conversation ensued between the counsel and the bar, on the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States and on a case quoted from Washington's Reports.

Mr. Martin observed that in fact this point had not been made before the Supreme Court in Washington.

Mr. Hay. It seems that the able and intelligent counsel who were employed for the United States did not deem it necessary to state this objection. It passed *sub silentio*. It was not once noticed, even in the material case of general Wilkinson's affidavit. Why was it neglected? or why did the able and zealous counsel, who certainly spared no exertions in the cause of their clients, omit to raise this very objection to the form of authentication.

Mr. Martin. Although I was counsel in these cases before the supreme court of the United States, I am confident this objection was never raised. Gen. Wilkinson was known to be in New Orleans, and the magistrate who certified his deposition was known to have been duly commissioned. In fact the other objections to that affidavit were so material, that they were thought to be amply sufficient. This one escaped our notice.

The chief justice then pronounced the opinion of the court in the following words:

On the part of the United States a paper purporting to be an affidavit has been offered in evidence; to the reading of which two exceptions are taken:

First that an affidavit ought not to be admitted where the personal attendance of the witness could have been obtained;

Secondly, that this paper is not so authenticated, as to entitle itself to be considered as an affidavit.

That a magistrate may commit upon affidavits, has been decided in the Supreme court of the U. S. though not without hesitation. The presence of the witness to be examined by the committing justice confronted with the accused, is certainly to be desired; and ought to be obtained, unless considerable inconvenience and difficulty exists in procuring his attendance. An *ex parte* affidavit shaped, perhaps, by the person pressing the prosecution, will always be viewed with some suspicion and acted upon with some caution, but the court thought it would be going too far to reject it altogether. If it was obvious that the attendance of the witness was easily attainable, but that he was intentionally kept out of the way, the question might be otherwise decided.

But the particular case before the court does not appear to be of this description. The witness resides at a great distance; and there is no evidence that the materiality of his testimony was known to the prosecutors or to the executive in time to have directed his attendance. It is true that general instructions, which would apply to any individual, might have been sent, and the attendance of this or any other material witness obtained under those instructions; but it would be requiring too much to say, that the omission to do this ought to exclude an affidavit. This exception, therefore, will not prevail.

The 2d is, that the paper is not so authenticated, as to be introduced as testimony on a question which concerns the liberty of a citizen.

This objection is founded on two omissions in the certificate.

The first is, that the place at which the affidavit was taken does not appear;

The second, that the certificate of the governor does not state the person who administered the oath to be a magistrate, but goes no further than to say, that a person of that name was a magistrate.

That, for aught appearing to the court, this oath may or may not in point of fact have been legally administered, must be conceded.

The place where the oath was administered not having been stated; it may have been administered where the magistrate had no jurisdiction, and yet the certificate be perfectly true. Of consequence there is no evidence before the court that the magistrate had power to administer the oath and was acting in his judicial capacity.

The effect of testimony may often be doubtful; and courts must exercise their best judgment in the case, but of the verity of the paper there ought never to be a doubt. No paper writing ought to gain admittance into a court of justice as testimony, unless it possesses those solemnities which the law requires. Its authentication must not rest upon probability, but must be as complete as the nature of the case admits of. This is believed to be a clear, legal principle. In conformity with it is, as the court conceives, the practice of England and of this country, as is attested by the books of forms; and no case is recollect in which a contrary principle has been recognized. This principle is in some degree illustrated by the doctrine with respect to all courts of a limited jurisdiction. Their proceedings are erroneous if their jurisdiction be not conclusively shown—

They derive no validity from the strongest probability that they had jurisdiction in the case; none certainly from the presumption that being a court a usurpation of jurisdiction will not be presumed. The reasoning applies in full force to the actings of a magistrate whose jurisdiction is local. Thus in the case of a warrant, it is expressly declared that the place where it was made ought to appear.

The attempt to remedy this defect by comparing the date of the certificate given by the magistrate with that given by the governor, cannot succeed. The answer given at bar to this argument is conclusive. The certificate wants those circumstances which would make it testimony, and without them no part of it can be regarded.

The second objection is equally fatal. The governor has certified that a man of the same name with the person who has administered the oath is a magistrate.

It is too obvious to be controverted, that there may be two or more persons of the same name, and, consequently, to produce that certainty which the case readily admits of, the certificate of the governor ought to have applied to the individual who administered the oath. The propriety of this certainly and precision in a certificate, which is to authenticate any affidavit to be introduced into a court of justice, is so generally admitted, that I do not recollect a single instance in which the principle has been departed from.

It has been said that it ought to appear, that there are two persons of the same name, or the court will not presume such to be the fact. The court presumes nothing. It may or may not be the fact, and the court cannot presume that it is not. The argument proceeds upon an idea that an instrument is to be disproved by him who objects to it, not that it is to be proved by him who offers it. Nothing can be more repugnant to the established usage of courts.

How is it to be proved that there are two persons of the name of Cenas in the territory of Orleans? If with a knowledge of several weeks, perhaps months, that this prosecution was to be carried on, the executive ought not to be required to produce this witness, ought the prisoner to be required, with the notice of a few hours to prove that two persons of the same name reside in New Orleans?

It has been repeatedly urged that a difference exists between the strictness of laws which would be applicable to a trial in chief and that which is applicable to a motion to commit for trial.

Of the reality of this distinction, the present controversy affords conclusive proof. As a trial in chief, the accused possesses the valuable privilege of being confronted with his accuser. But there must be some limit to this relaxation, and it appears not to have extended so far as to the admission of a paper, not purporting to be an affidavit and not shown to be one.

When it is asked whether every man does not believe that this affidavit was really taken before a magistrate; it is at once answered that this cannot affect the case. Should a man of probity declare a certain fact within his own knowledge, he would be credited by all who knew him, but his declaration could not be received as testimony by the Judge who firmly believed him. So a man might be believed to be guilty of a crime, but a jury could not convict him, unless the testimony proved him to be guilty of it. This judicial disbelief of a probable circumstance does not establish a wide interval between common law and common sense. It is believed in this respect to shew their intimate union.

The argument goes to this, that the paper shall be received and acted upon as an affidavit, not because the oath appears to have been administered according to law, but because it was probable that it was so administered.

This point seems to have been decided by the constitution:

"The right of the people," says that instrument, "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The cause of seizure is not to be supported by a probable oath, or an oath that was probably taken, but by oath absolutely taken. This oath must be a legal oath; and if it must be a legal oath, it must legally appear to the court to be so. This provision is not made for a final trial; it is made for the very case now under consideration. In the cool and temperate moments of reflection, undisturbed by that whirlwind of passion with which, in those

party conflicts, which most generally produce acts of accusations of treason, the human judgment is sometimes overthrown, the people of America have believed the power even of commitment to be capable of too much oppression in its execution to be placed without restriction, even in the hands of the national legislature. Shall a judge disregard those barriers which the nation has deemed it proper to erect?

The interest, which the people have in this prosecution, has been stated; but it is firmly believed, that the best and true interest of the people is to be found in a rigid adherence to those rules, which preserve the fairness of criminal prosecutions in every stage.

If this was a case to be decided by principle alone, the court would certainly not receive this paper. But if the point is settled by decisions, they must be conformed to.

It has been said to be settled in the supreme court of the United States by admitting the affidavit of Wilkinson, in which an exception was taken, because it did not appear that the magistrate had taken the oaths prescribed by law. It was said, that as by law he could not act, until he had taken the oaths and he was found acting, it must be presumed that this prerequisite was complied with: this is, that his acting as a magistrate under his commission was evidence that he was authorized so to act.

It will not be denied that there is much strength in the argument: but the cases do not appear to be precisely parallel.

The certificate that he is a magistrate and that full faith is due to his acts, implies, that he has qualified if his qualification is necessary to his being a complete magistrate, whose acts are entitled to full faith and credit.

It is not usual for a particular certificate that a magistrate has qualified to accompany his official acts.

There is no record of his qualification and no particular testimonial of it could be obtained.

These observations do not apply to the objections which exist.

But it is said that the certificate is the same with that in Wilkinson's affidavit.

If this objection had been taken and overruled, it would have ended the question. But it was not taken so far as is now recollected, and does not appear to have been noticed by the court. It is not recollected by the judge who sat on that occasion to have been noticed. A defect, if it be one, which was not observed, cannot be cured by being passed over in silence.

The case in Washington was a civil case and turned upon the point; that no form of the commission was prescribed and consequently that it was not necessary to appear on the face of it, that it was directed to magistrates.

That it was the duty of the clerk to direct it to magistrates, and he should not be presumed to have neglected his duty, in a case in which his performance of it need not appear on the face of the instrument.

That the person intending to take this exception ought to have taken it sooner and not surprise the opposite party when it was too late to correct it.

But the great difference is, that the prior examination was a mere ministerial act—the administering an oath is a judicial act.

The court is of opinion that the paper purporting to be an affidavit made by Dunbaugh, cannot be read, because it does not appear to be an oath.

Mr. Hay then addressed the court. It is extremely uncertain, how long this examination will continue; whether it may occupy ten hours or ten days: And if gentlemen continue to make the same captious objections which they have already done at every stage of the enquiry, it is impossible to foresee a termination to it. All this time, however, Aaron Burr is at liberty and he may depart from this city, at any moment he pleases. On the very first day that I made this motion, he ought to have been held to bail or in custody, and day after day, until the court should have given their decision. I expect General Wilkinson here this day or to-morrow; as I have received a letter from the secretary of War stating that he would probably be here on the 28th or 30th. As to Col. Burr's counsel they may have that confidence in his innocence, which dismisses all apprehensions of his intention to escape. For my own part, I freely confess that my confidence is much less and my fears infinitely greater. I rise therefore to give notice, that unless all the evidence and argument be concluded and the opinion of the court finally delivered, I shall move that he be bound to appear here to-morrow, to answer the charge of treason.

After some desultory conversation between opposite counsels; Mr. Hay proceeded to know not, sirs, whether this motion will be considered as regularly before the court, certainly intended it as a mere notification of motion, which I intended to make under certain circumstances. Is there any possibility of propriety in such a motion? I consider Col. Burr, as standing here as if he were formally brought by a warrant before your honor, standing precisely in the same situation as I did before you on a former examination.

most generally pro-
cesses of treason, the
merits overthrown,
have been believed
to be capable
in its execution to
restriction, even in the
legislature. Shall we
the barriers which the
proper to erect?
the people have in
been stated; but it is
the best and true
to be found in a
rules, which pre-
criminal prosecution
to be decided by pri-
would certainly not
But if the point is
y must be conformed
settled in the supreme
ates by admitting the
in which an exception
did not appear that the
the oaths prescribed by
as by law he could not
in the oaths and he was
be presumed that this
plied with: this is, that
rate under his commis-
at he was authorised so
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ment: but the cases do
ly parallel.
he is a magistrate and
his acts, implies, that
qualification is necessary
ete magistrate, whose
f. ith and credit.
a particular certificate
qualified to accompany
of his qualification and
al of it could be obtain-
do not apply to the ob-
certificate is the same
d been taken and over-
ded the question.—
far as is now recollect-
to have been noticed
not recollected by the
occasion to have been
be one, which was not
ed by being passed over
gton was a civil case
point; that no form of
prescribed and conse-
necessary to appear
was directed to magis-
y of the clerk to direct
he should not be pro-
d his duty, in a case in
of it need not appear
ment.
ending to take this ex-
taken it sooner and
party when it was too
ence is, that the privy
e ministerial act—the
is a judicial act.
on that the paper pur-
it made by Dunbaugh,
it does not appear to
essed the court. It is
ow long this examina-
whether it may occupy
And if gentlemen con-
ne captious objection,
ly done at every stage
possible to foresee any
l this time; however,
y and he may depart
moment, he pleases—
at I made this motion,
held to bail or in cus-
until the court should
on. I expect general
y or to-morrow, as I
rom the secretary of
uld probably be here
s to col. Burr's coun-
confidence in his innu-
all apprehensions of
For my own part I
onfidence is much less
greater. I rise there-
unless all the evidence
uded and the opinion
ered, I shall move that
ere to-morrow, to an-
son.
conversation between
May proceed to
r this motion can be
before the court.
more notification of
ed to make under
there any possible im-
tion? I consider
as if he were formally
before your honor as
the same situation as
er examination. At

that time, six after having the evidence before you, though without hearing the argu- ment of counsel, you bound him to bail from day to day.
Mr. Wickham observed, that this was a most extraordinary motion: it was, how- ever, ingenious; as it had the very effect which they had contemplated by the motion for commitment. It was stated, that col. Burr is placed in the same situation as he was on a former examination; and that the court ought, therefore, to bind him over from day to day as they did then. But the analogy is false. At that time col. Burr was not bound at all, and it might have been necessary to have de- manded some pledge for his personal at- tendance. But now col. B. comes into court actually bound; himself in the sum of 10,000 dollars, and his securities in 40,000 dollars more. And this sum is precisely double of that, which was exact- ed from him on his former examination, to secure his attendance from day to day.
Mr. A. Martin. The recognizance which already bound col. Burr compels him to be in court; why bind him up in a greater sum? Is there any reason to suspect him guilty of treason? Has anything, like an oath, come from Wilkinson, that col. B. was engaged in treason? There is not a single sentiment, not a single expression in Wilkinson's deposition which indicates any high treason, perpetrated by him? The present application is contrary to every principle of justice, but if the court thinks that he ought to be bound for this charge, we shall submit with deference to its decision.
Mr. Randolph. The question is, whether there is any probable evidence of high treason, against col. Burr. But this is a novel and most extraordinary proceeding. Why does not the prosecution show that there does exist sufficient cause? Why do they not produce their evidence? If it be sufficiently strong, the court will no doubt pursue the necessary measures.
Mr. M. Rea. Gentlemen seem to con- sider the present recognizance as amply sufficient under any possible circumstan- ces to detain Aaron Burr here to answer to the charge of treason. I am of a very dif- ferent opinion. I think with the attorney for the U. S. that nothing is more proba- ble, than that certain circumstances may induce him to effect his escape; nor have I the same confidence which his counsel seem to entertain, in the possibility of his remaining for trial. On the former ex- amination, he was bound over; but even then it was evidently for a very small sum; and why? Because the Chief Justice him- self observed that as col. Burr was with- drawn from the circle of his friends, it would increase the difficulty of his obtain- ing even a small bail even for this smaller offence; and because he completely exclud- ed from his view the present charge. As then he decided, that this sum in which col. Burr is now bound is a smaller one than the charge of high treason would have warranted; it seems to me that too great reliance is placed upon the present recog- nizance.
Mr. Wirt begged leave to make a few re- marks on this subject, though he had not so fully prepared himself as he would have wished, because he had not expected that it would provoke such discussion. Mr. Wickham appears not to have understood this subject with his usual correctness, when he declares that the granting of this motion would have the very same effect as granting the motion for commitment. What is the object of this last motion? To commit A. Burr for high treason. But the object of this present motion is merely to keep his person here to abide the opinion of the court; the other was, to keep him for trial. The effect, therefore, is widely different; and we should not, as Mr. Wickham con- tended, thus gain our point.
He supposes too that the present recog- nizance will hold A. Burr to answer the charge of treason. But if he looks at the terms of the bond, it will at once appear that it is a recognizance only for a misde- meanor, and not as the customary form is, to appear to answer for that or any other crime which may be brought against him. This recognizance may therefore be suffi- cient as to the misdemeanor; but not on the charge of treason. It is perfectly im- material that the present motion is brought before the court: It is precisely the same thing as if it were brought before the same judge in his own chambers: But if in that case the examination were to continue for more than one day, what would the judge decide? Would he let the accused go at large? or would he not rather at the close of each evening bind him over to his ap- pearance on the subsequent day? In fact, the court has already taken this very step. On the former examination, the chief jus-

tice demanded and took bail; and surely what was proper then is proper now. I apprehend that the present recognizance is to be forfeited only in the case of the mis- demeanor; but if col. Burr is to be bro't up for high treason, ought he not to forfeit something more considerable? The mo- tion in fact resolves itself into this simple question: If A. Burr be brought before the court on the charge of high treason and supported by probable cause, will not the court bind him to his appearance on this distinct original motion?
Mr. Batts observed that the strange principle advocated by the prosecution was, that the former examination did not at all preclude the present motion. But if this be true what would be the consequence? That every edition of the volume of evi- dence might justify a new enquiry. No warrant has been issued for the apprehen- sion of col. Burr, and of course he did not stand in the same predicament as on the former occasion. The counsel for the pro- secution seemed to have profited by one of the fashions of old times, when they wanted to try a witch: If she swam, she was of course condemned to death; if she was drowned, she was to be acquitted: And thus in the very experiment of deciding whether she was guilty of a crime, they inflicted upon her the very punishment which belonged to that crime. In the same manner col. Burr is to sustain the same punishment, while enquiring whether he deserves it, as would only have resulted from the most unfavorable decision. Let us suppose a case; were I to suggest to this court, that some person present has been guilty of a crime, as the attorney for the U. S. has done; would the court think itself justified upon the credit of my bare word to bind over that person for his ex- amination? I presume not. Col. Burr is already bound by his recognizance; this recognizance is sufficient to keep him here, until the court may discharge him. If he departs the penalty is of course estreated.
Mr. Day. A few remarks only, sir! This is a discussion which at the time I certainly could not have expected. Mr. Burr stands here charged with high treason. The evidence will take a considerable time to be unfolded; even without the unneces- sary interruptions, which we have so often experienced. This charge is of immense importance; it involves no less than the li- berty and life of the accused; it is a sub- ject which has excited the deepest and an universal attention throughout this country. It is not possible to be decided in one, two perhaps several days. Suppose, then, the doctrine of the opposite counsel to be cor- rect, and suppose, what is certainly true, that there can be no secrecy thrown over the evidence against him; then, sir, after we had exhibited all this evidence—after you had determined that there was proba- ble evidence of guilt, the accused equally perceiving the force of that testimony, coolly marches off and leaves the court to pronounce its decision. Would not this be a ridiculous situation? Would it not be a farce, sir? And would it not expose us to the scorn of the U. S.
Can our proposition be deemed an unrea- sonable one? We ask, merely, that col. Burr should be kept here to answer the de- cision of the court. This is no common case. It is one of immense importance; it has already imposed a great expense upon the public. I am informed by the secretary of war, that we may expect general Wil- kinson between the 28th and 30th of this month. If he comes, the bills both for a misdemeanor and treason will certainly be laid before the grand jury. Will the court then positively decide, that col. Burr may in the mean time effect his escape? But if Wilkinson does arrive and if A. Burr does apprehend that we have sufficient evidence of the crime of treason, will he hesitate to fly to save his life? Sir, it is disagreeable for me to express such conjectures, but they obviously arise from the very nature of the case.
I repeat that from the commencement of the criminal code to the present day, no instance has ever occurred where the mis- takers of the laws have ever said to the criminals: "You are charged with a capital crime. There is reason to believe you guilty. But we leave you at liberty to dis- pose of yourself as you please, till we de- cide upon your case." Whatever be the universal usage let us apply it to this very case, and this very man. Gentlemen will excuse me, if I say, they seem to suppose that all the laws and precedents which have ever been established must be accommodated to their own convenience in this particular case. Why more to Aaron Burr sir, than to any other man? Why more to him than the humble and deluded beings, who have been the instruments and may be the victims of his ambition? Mr. Wickham excuses him from the present application,

by saying that he is already bound. But what kind of an excuse is this? Because a man has been guilty of one crime, he must not be bound for another; because he has done one wrong, that therefore we must not suspect him of another? This is a violation of that fundamental rule of the law that no man is to profit by his own wrong. Mr. Batts contends that he has already given bail for one crime; but how inferior is that to the one now brought against him!—The highest punishment which can be inflicted against this misde- meanor is 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 3000 dollars, and even these are not fixed by the law; but depend upon the discretion of the court and jury. The criminal may therefore be condemned to no more than im- prisonment for 3 months & a fine of 100 \$. Shall then a recognizance for such an inferior crime afford him protection against another, where life itself is concerned? Mr. Batts stated that there was a difference between this and the former examination; that in the latter case, col. Burr was brought before you by a warrant; but that he is not really at this time before the court. But why was this warrant issued on a former examination? be- cause col. Burr was not before the judge—it was necessary, but when that warrant was discharged it was void; it was *functus officio*. Col. Burr was in custody until he gave bail. It was immaterial how the accused man came before the magistrate; whether by warrant, by voluntary delivery or by the compulsion of others. But when he is there, charged with an offence, which involves both liberty and life—he certainly should not be told, that it was optional with him, whether he remained there or went any where else.
[To be continued.]
Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED,
Sloop George, Butler, Norfolk—Sundries
—to different Merchants.
Sch'r. Regulatory Baine, Baltimore—do. do.
CLEARED.
Ship John Andrew, Moore, George-Town.
Valuable Property for Sale.
PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Colum- bia, in a suit depending in Alexandria coun- ty, in Chancery, wherein COLIN AULD, ad- ministrator of ROBERT MILLIGAN, deceas- ed, is complainant, and WILLIAM WIL- SON is defendant—will be exposed to Pub- lic Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of Ju- ly next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,
AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,
A LOT, containing one acre; extending on Washington-street three hun- dred and fifty-three feet two inches, and on Oronoko-street one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches; on which there are erected a substantial, commodious and well-finished dwelling house and other suitable buildings, as lately occupied by Mr. WILSON. Subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per an- num.
A FARM, called "MOUNT- HYBLA," handsomely situated, containing a- bout 250 acres, six miles from town, and ad- joining the lands of James Patton and Thomp- son Mason.
Three-fourth parts of an un- divided interest in the whole of the Lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Trust fur- nace, being about 1400 acres, with the excep- tion of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkely, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.
And at the same hour, on the following day, when the Premises,
Twenty-six Acres and forty- five Perches of Ground, lying within the li- mits of the corporation, bounded to the north- ward by the lands formerly belonging to Richard Conway, deceased; on the eastward by the lands of the heirs of Samuel Arell; on the southward by the lands of Lawrence Hoof and King-street continued; and on the west- ward by the lands of Charles Lee and Benja- min Dulany; eight acres of which are under a lease to Purkis and Workman, which ex- pires on the first of April next, and are in a state of high cultivation as a garden.
Nine Acres of Ground, be- ginning on the north side of Queen-street, near the powder house; running thence with the north side of said street westwardly to the line of land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Arell; thence northwardly with that line into Oronoko street; thence eastwardly with said street to Mr. Fendall's line; thence south- wardly with said line to the beginning.
The respective lands will be sold together, or divided into such lots as may be deemed most advantageous.
By agreement of the parties interested, a credit of one, two and three years will be giv- en, upon bonds with sufficient security for the purchase money being granted, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the punctual payment thereof, by equal portions at these periods, further secured by deeds of trust on the respective properties purchased.
Charles Lee, } Com'rs.
Thomas Swan, }
June 3.

For Sale
A HEWES & MILLER'S Wharf,
A Large Decked Scow,
Suitable for carrying Wood or Stone; she will be sold low, if immediate application be made to
Mordecai Miller.
June 3.
FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
ADVERTISEMENT.
THE subscribers, desirous of enjoying that exclusive right of property, which is acknowledged and respected by the inhabitants of every other civilized country, prohibi- ting, henceforth, all persons whatsoever from shoot- ing, hunting or ranging, as also from entering into, passing through, or in any other manner trespassing upon, their enclosed grounds, in the county of Alexandria. Having sustained a variety of damage from such unlawful prac- tices, they have pledged themselves to give each other, immediate notice of every tres- pass, which shall come under the observation of either, and to subject, indiscriminately, to the just penalties of the law, all who shall vol- untarily act in contempt of this prohibition.
Charles Alexander.
W. Rhodes.
John Cadsby.
John F. Smith.
Beal Howard.
Jacob Hellesman.
Peter Sherron.
June 3.
N. B. For the information of those con- cerned, a copy of the law is subjoined.
An Act to prevent unlawful Hunting and Ranging.
1. Be it enacted, That if any person or per- sons, shall at any time shoot, hunt or range upon the lands or tenements, or fish or fowl in any creek or waters included within the bounds of any other person or persons without license first obtained of the owner of such lands, every such offender shall forfeit and pay three dollars for every such offence, to be recovered with costs, before any justice of the peace of the county where the offence shall be committed, by the Informer, to his own use; in which information, the confir- mation of the party accused, or the oath of a credible witness, shall be sufficient evidence. And where the owner of the land shall pro- ceed for any unlawful shooting, hunting, rang- ing, fishing or fowling within his bounds, the oath of such owner shall be sufficient evidence to convict the offender; but in that case the penalty shall be paid to the overseer of the poor of the district wherein the offender re- sides, to the use of the poor of such district; and moreover every such offender shall be li- able to the action of the party grieved, at the common law, for his or her damages.
2. If any person shall be the third time convicted of any such offence as aforesaid, the justice of the peace, before whom such conviction shall be, over and above giving judg- ment for the aforesaid forfeiture, shall re- quire such offender to enter into recognizance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the go- vernor for the time being, and his successors, in the penalty of thirty dollars for his good be- haviour, during one whole year from thence next following; or in case of refusal so to do, shall commit him to the common jail, there to remain, until he give such security, or un- til the expiration of one month. And if after such security given such offender shall be convicted of shooting, hunting, or ranging, fishing or fowling unlawfully as aforesaid, within the time in his recognizance limited, such offence shall be breach of the good be- haviour, and the penalty of his recognizance shall be forfeited to the overseers of the poor, for the benefit of the poor of the district, wherein such conviction shall be.
3. All and every act or acts, within the pur- view of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.
4. This act shall commence in force from and after the passing thereof.
Revised Code, Page 152.
No slave shall go from the tenements of his master or other person with whom he lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear, that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer or overseer; if he does it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a justice of the peace, to be by his order pun- ished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.
And if any slave shall presume to come & be upon the plantation of any person whatso- ever, without leave in writing, from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the own- er or overseer of such plantation, to give or order such slave ten lashes for every such offence.—See Revised Code, page 188, New Edition.
Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few copies of Memoirs of the Life of Marmontel, in two volumes, 12 mo. Price two dollars bound and lettered.

Geographical Compilations, two volumes. Price two dollars fifty cents.

Tucker's Universal History for schools.

R. GRAY has on hand,

A good stock of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Testaments, Slates and Slate Pencils, Playing and Blank Cards, Ink-Powder, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash.

May 13.

colim

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapce do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger; rice and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

waxes; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine-gunpowder;

Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British

bullet powder] from P to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havana cigars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell,

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool, Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 7.

colim

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester, and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz: One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

wkstf

IN THE CASE OF
DAVID WILSON SCOTT.

THE Subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects, rights and credits, of the said David Wilson Scott, for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requires all persons any where indebted or who may have property in their possession, belonging to the said David Wilson Scott, to make payment, and to deliver such property to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only, as may be duly authorized by him to receive the same.

Cleon Moore, Trustee.

May 12.

staw4w

FISH FOR SALE.

I have about 600 barrels of well cured Herrings for sale.

May 29.

James Douglass.

colst

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

Has just received a few copies of

BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR,

Second edition, with many improvements, price 3 dollars 50 cents.

And expects to receive in a few days,

MACKAY'S NAVIGATION, with additions and corrections, by Mr. Delamar, of Philadelphia; price 3 dollars 50 cents.

Lately received,

Memoirs of Marmontel, Chemical Catechism, Geographical Compilation, and Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

June 1

col3w

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the personal estate of Hugh West, deceased, late of the said county—this is to request all persons who have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, legally proven, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next, and all who are indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Ann West, Adm'r.

June 1

2aw4w

A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive BREWERY which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt. Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Crust.

May 27.

staw4m

If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunlap, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert,

Exas

April 6.

staw

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,

T. Preston.

May 5.

colst

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.

Do. do. second do.

Philadelphia PALE ALE,

Do. PORTER.

From

Also,

BEER & ALE, on draught.

Abbott and

Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

Stewart's

Brewery.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7.

dlwcof

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTON & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland,

(Price One Dollar.)

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good assortment, which are offered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers, 5 mo. 12.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London-particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26

2aw

25 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of GEORGE;

He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him, a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in the state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23. (J. I.)

col3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Foushee, in Prince William County, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, it being Whitsantide holiday. ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little lame, and has forward, impudent countenance. JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when he went away a shirt and trousers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other clothing is not known. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and deliver them to the subscriber, or to Sarah Foushee, living near Dumfries.

John Stone.

Prince-William county,

June 1.

col2w

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away, either by land or by water.

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—Also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOD.

July 29.

14w

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE, SES, and other buildings at Bond-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

2awf

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

From New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg as it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots. Gentlemen will please to call and choose for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern. N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 6.

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